BRITISH EXCHEQUER RETURNS

Revenue Shows Increase Over Last Year

London, June 29.

The exchequer returns show that total ordinary revenue for the current financial year to date amounts to £133,347,323. At the corresponding date of last year, the total was £121,736,656.

All items of direct taxation show increased yields and custom and excise collected to date amount to £76,539,000, as against £73,519,000 at the corresponding date of last year.

Total ordinary expenditure up to the end of last week was £199,117,-221, as compared with £190,703,929 at the corresponding date of last year.—Wireless through Reuter.

IRAQ TO ISSUE FIRST FOREIGN LOAN

Baghdad, June 29.

The Iraqi Minister of Finance announced in parliament to-day that Iraq will shortly issue her first foreign loan to aid her economic development. The amount of the loan, which will probably be issued in London, has not yet been revealed. Interest will be at 4½ per cent. and £300,000 will be annually allotted for interest payments and amortization, to be covered by royalties from foreign oil companies in Iraq. These royalties will reach £1,200,000 next year. The loan would not involve foreign influence on the Iraq Government.—Trans-Ocean.

JAPAN WILL CURB HER IMPORTS FURTHER

Tokyo, June 30.

Further restrictions upon imports to conserve Japan's specie reserves, were foreshadowed to-day as the Treasury completed a draft measure to tighten exchange control begun in March. The new decree is generally expected to be promulgated on August 1.

Public co-operation in carrying through its budgetary plans was asked by the Government last night in a statement issued by the Cabinet Secretary-General Mr. Akira Kazami.—Domei.

ASEA BUYS ELECTRICAL PLANT AT WARSAW

The Swedish General Electric Co. Co. (ASEA), leading Scandinavian manufacturers of electrical equipment of all kinds, is reported recently to have acquired a big electrical plant in Warsaw, where the concern will manufacture small and medium-sized motors, transformers and other apparatus. The price paid is said to be considerably over one million kronor (£55,000 at par).

This Swedish concern during recent years has constantly expanded its activity and several companies, both Swedish and foreign, have been incorporated. The amount of orders in hand is very satisfactory and all factories are run at full capacity.

SWEDISH FIRMS DECLARE DIVIDENDS

Several big wood and pulp companies of the Swedish Pulp Co. have recently held their annual meetings and generally show increased dividends. Thus the Strömsnäs Co. reports a dividend of five per cent. against none for 1935, the Holmsund Co. nine per cent. against eight per cent. and the Skönvik Co. an unchanged dividend of four per cent. The Nyhamn and the Sundsvalls Cellulose Cos. pay no dividends. These companies have not paid any dividends for several years.

U.S. COMPANIES DECLARE DIVIDENDS

New York, June 29.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad to-day declared a dividend of $2 per share on its common stock, to be paid on September 1.

At the same time the United States Steel Corporation declared a dividend of $2 per share on its preferred stock, payable on July 30. Arrears on this stock are at present $1.25 per share.—United Press.

JUMP IN AUSTRIAN TRADE

Austrian foreign trade in April showed a remarkable increase, total imports being 121,700,000 schillings (compared with 100,500,000 schillings in April, 1936), and exports 102,800,-000 schillings (compared with 80,900,-000 schillings). The figures for the trade with Great Britain are: Imports, 6,300,000 schillings (4,900,000); exports, 5,000,000 schillings (3,700,-000).

During the first four months of this year total imports were 470,900,000 schillings (compared with 406,500,-000 schillings), and total exports 370,000,000 schillings (306,700,000). Imports from Great Britain were 24,000,000 schillings (18,400,000) and exports to Britain 19,500,000 schillings (13,000,000).

The Austrian Budget shows, for the first quarter of 1937, expenditures of 354,840,000 schillings and receipts of 338,030,000 schillings. Federal investments were 4,090,000 schillings.

World economic recovery has resulted in a better adjustment of leading commodities between demand and supply, resulting in a betterment of prices for raw products. Commodity prices in Canada, as a result, were eighteen per cent. higher at the beginning of May than they were a year ago. The Bureau of Statistics of the Government of Canada states that "to the increasing demand as a result of recovery, was added that from re-armament, and in the commodities most affected the price advance had taken on a decidedly speculative character. This was especially true, of course, of the metals group, but a number of others such as rubber and hides attracted a good deal of speculative interest as well."

INVESTMENT CO.'S CAPITAL TO BE INCREASED

Special Resolutions Passed by Shareholders at Extraordinary Meeting

THE capital of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., will be increased from Tls. 7,020,000 to Tls. 7,020,000 and $6,879,-600 by virtue of six special resolutions passed by shareholders of the company at an extraordinary meeting held yesterday at 100 Jinkee Road. A large number of shareholders were present at the meeting to vote on the resolutions, which were all passed unanimously. The chair was taken by Mr. L. J. Davies, who proposed the resolutions, supported by Mr. P. W. Massey, who seconded them.

In his speech following the reading out of the resolutions, the chairman said:

The purpose for which this meeting has been called is to submit to you the resolutions which you have just heard read.

Resolution one, provides for the increase of the company's capital by the creation of 982,000 shares of $7 each and in this connection, I wish to state that your board have given the matter most careful consideration and unanimously recommend that same should be accepted by shareholders.

New Capital Needed

For some years past, your directors have been firmly convinced of the necessity of raising new capital for the Company. There are many reasons why a new capital issue is imperative, the most important being the liquidation of the bank overdraft. I would point out that in addition to this overdraft, there are various issues of debentures totalling approximately $17,500,000, one issue of which is due for redemption in 1945.

The effect of this load of debt is apparent on reference to the accounts for the year 1936 and it will be realized that there can be little prospect of distributing a dividend to shareholders for many years to come, unless some radical change in our financial position is effected.

During 1936 the cost in interest to the company on account of the bank overdraft alone amounted to nearly $700,000 and it is obvious that if this overdraft is liquidated, this in itself will bring the company nearer to a dividend paying basis.

Every Economy Exercised

During the lean years, every economy consistent with efficiency was exercised. Amongst those economies was the reduction of renewal and maintenance expenses to the absolute minimum. With the improvement in the demand for accommodation and with some of our properties beginning to show signs of age, it is essential that we embark on some capital expenditure to make our older properties more attractive to prospective tenants.

Resolution two offers the new shares to the existing holders on the basis that shareholders on the register at to-day's date will be allowed to apply for seven new shares of $7 each for every ten shares of Tls. 5 each which they now hold. These new shares are to be offered at a premium of $2 per share.

Local shareholders will be allowed up to July 15 to accept this offer, while shareholders not resident in Shanghai will be allowed to September 15 next. The full amount of $9 per share is payable on acceptance.

You will observe that resolution three permits shareholders who have taken up their shares under the preceding resolution to apply for the shares not taken up by other shareholders in response to the offer made to them. Applications for these shares are to be accompanied by the full amount of $9 for each share applied for, and are to be in our hands not later than September 30.

The fourth resolution, if passed, will place the new shares on the same footing as the existing Tls. 5 shares and from date of allotment the new shares will be entitled to the same dividends as the old.

Resolution five enables the directors to dispose of any shares that are not allotted to shareholders. The is purely a contingent resolution and only becomes applicable in the event of any unforeseen occurrence arising.

Underwriting Commission

Your directors considered that it was essential before placing before you any schemes for increasing the capital of the company, that any proposals, if adopted, should be assured of success and it is with this in view that they ask you to pass resolution six, which authorizes the payment of a nominal underwriting commission. The underwriters include the largest shareholders on the register and I am asked to state that although all underwriters are fully convinced of the advisability and necessity for the company acquiring new capital, they do not intend to vote on the resolutions in order that the remaining shareholders may indicate their views.

I would mention that at the annual meeting held last month, it was decided to increase the number of directors from seven to nine.

Owing to ill health Mr. Chun Bing-him found it necessary to resign, and his resignation was received with extreme regret by his fellow directors. This created a third vacancy on the board and on Mr. N. L. Sparke's resignation of his appointment of manager, the board unanimously decided to invite him to fill one of the vacancies. This will ensure that Mr. Sparke's wide experience and knowledge of land matters will still be available to the company and I am sure this invitation will meet with general approval. Sir Robert Ho Tung was also invited to join the board and on Mr. F. R. Davey's return to Shanghai we hope he will fill the remaining vacancy. Both these gentlemen are either individually large shareholders or represent large interests.

The Resolutions

The resolutions read as follows:—

That the capital of the company be increased from Tls. 7,020,000, (the equivalent at exchange 71.5 of $9,818,181.82), to Tls. 7,020,000 and $6,879,600 by the creation of 982,800 new shares of $7 each.

That the said additional 982,800 additional shares of $7 each be offered in the first instance at a premium of $2 per share to existing shareholders on the company's register on June 30, 1937, in the proportion of seven new shares of $7 each for every ten shares of Tls. 5 each held by them respectively, and upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium, making altogether $9 per share shall be paid to the company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the existing shareholders are entitled and limiting the number within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined.

That such of the existing shareholders on the company's register on June 30, 1937, who apply for and take up the additional shares to which they are entitled in accordance with the offer to be made pursuant to the preceding resolution shall be entitled to apply for any shares of the new issue not taken up by shareholders in response to the said offer and any such shares applied for shall be allotted to the applicants pro rata to the applicants' holdings of old shares as on June 30, 1937. All such applications shall be made on the footing that payment of the full amount of $9 per share shall accompany the application.

Dividend Payable

That the shares in the new issue shall rank for dividend as from the date of allotment, and subject thereto shall be issued on the footing that the holders of the said shares shall be entitled to the same dividend as the holders of existing ordinary shares of Tls. 5 each, and in all other respects rank pari passu with the existing ordinary shares of Tls. 5 each in the company.

That the directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken up in response to the offers referred to in resolutions two and three as they consider expedient and in the interests of the company.

That an underwriting commission of one per cent. on the full amount of the whole of the new issue of 982,800 shares at $9 per share be paid by the company.

In reply to a shareholder, who, speaking on behalf of other shareholders, expressed the hope that any development work undertaken by the company would be of an essential nature, and that there would be no possibility of the position which made this resolution necessary again occurring, the chairman stated that no unnecessary development would be undertaken, and there would be no possibility of over-trading.

EXPORT GUARANTEES AND COMMONS

Usefulness of Foreign Credits Department Stressed

FINANCIAL RESOLUTION DISCUSSED

The House of Commons went into Committee on June 11 on the financial resolution in connection with the Export Guarantees Bill. Sir D. Herbert, Chairman of Committees (Watford, U.), was in the chair.

Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade (Southport, U.), said that in the last four years traders in Britain had been taking advantage of the credit facilities given by the Department to an increasing extent. In 1933-34 the value of exports covered by guarantees was £7,500,000, in 1934-35 £15,000,000, in 1935-36 £20,500,000 and in 1936-37 £35,000,000. All that business had been done at no cost to the Exchequer and there had been a slight profit. At present the Department was subject to statutory limitations regarding the dates relating to credits and the total amount of the liability of the Department. The latter was at present fixed at £26,000,000.

The experience of the last few years proved that the Department could now properly be regarded as part of the permanent trade facilities available to help British exporters. He was asking the Committee to sanction the abolition of the limitations of date. Further, a position was arising when, if something was not done, they would have reached the limit of the £26,000,000 and would be compelled drastically to curtail the facilities to exporters. It was proposed to raise the limit from £26,-000,000 to £50,000,000.

Widening Scope

They were taking advantage of the opportunity to bring in a Bill to consolidate the existing powers of Parliament which, at present, were scattered through many Acts. At the same time they proposed to make certain modifications which had proved to be desirable. These would widen the scope of the firms at present being helped and also the scope of the work covered.

The Department was originally set up in 1919 to help British firms to overcome the difficulties and hazards of international trade resulting from the War. Some of those difficulties had disappeared or diminished but their place had been taken by other difficulties different in nature, but just as great. The Department was needed to help firms to get over these new difficulties and also to lay the foundations for increased markets abroad for which everyone was hoping. It would be of great assistance to new enterprises which had not the experience of foreign credits possessed by the older industries. It would be foolish to deprive themselves now of a weapon which had proved valuable in the past and which was likely to be more useful in the future and which had not been a cost to the Treasury but a contributor to it. (Cheers.)

Labour Support

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence (Edinburgh, E., Lab.) said that there had never been any great divergences of opinion between any of the parties in the House about the usefulness of the Foreign Credits Department. In fact these export credit schemes had been built up by successive Governments of each party and he welcomed the present proposal for their extension and gave an assurance that there was no desire on the part of the Opposition to oppose the present resolution or the Bill which would follow it.

Major Hills (Ripon, U.) suggested that there was a case for extending the guarantees to cover goods not manufactured in this country.

Mr. O. Lewis (Colchester, U.) said that at the same time as the Committee were being asked to double the limit placed on the Government's operations they were being asked to forgo the time limit which ensured Parliamentary control. The Committee should insist that the executive did submit to control by Parliament.

Mr. Hudson, replying, promised to consider the point raised by Miss Ward and to see whether circumstances had sufficiently advanced to justify a new decision.

The resolution was agreed to.

CABLE & WIRELESS (HOLDING)

Capital Reconstruction Approved

MR. DENISON-PENDER ON FUTURE DIVIDENDS

The eighth ordinary general meeting of Cable and Wireless (Holding) Ltd. was held last month at Southern House, London, E.C.

Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender (the Governor) said that it was a source of much satisfaction to observe the improvement which had taken place during the last few months in the monthly traffic index figure of the operating company, but that represented only a portion of the receipts of the Holding company. He was glad to say that the various Governments of the Empire recognized that the time had arrived for a re-examination of the original "Charter" under which the company worked, and discussions had been taking place for some time past.

Continuing, Mr. Denison-Pender said: I now come to the scheme which the directors have put forward for a cappiat reconstruction. At the outset let me remind you of the conditions which have made such a scheme necessary.

It is essential to appreciate that since the time of the merger the whole position as regards international communications has radically changed. When the cable and wireless services were brought together it was assumed that competition would be eliminated and that, by a rationalisation of the services, all the benefits of unified control would be derived and the communication services of the Empire consolidated with mutual benefit to all concerned.

There are several factors which have produced changed conditions.

Firstly, the opening of additional direct wireless services operated or subsidised in various cases by the Governments concerned solely with a view to national prestige and irrespective of profitable operation.

Secondly, the increase in competition resulting from the fast developing airmail services.

Thirdly, of course, there was the unprecedented world depression.

Again, for various causes, the profits which it was hoped would be derived from the activities of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company have not materialized.

The authorised capital of the holding company was originally £53,700,-000. This was reduced in 1935 to £47,246,593 by the repayment of £6,453,407 of the 5½ per cent. Preference stock.

If you approve of the dividend of 5½ per cent. on this stock, recommended by your directors, the dividend will still be 21 months in arrear, amounting to a gross sum of £1,613,784. The financial position of the company, unfortunately, has not permitted of the payment of any dividend whatsoever on the "A" and "B" Ordinary stocks. The actual amounts available from time to time for distribution to the Preference stockholders, if spread over the whole of the company's capital, represent a return between 1¾ and 2½ per cent. only.

Economies

Let me here remind you of another fact. Last year I told you that the economies effected since the merger had reached the figure of over one and a quarter million pounds per annum. This year a further saving has been realized. We have constantly and persistently explored every possibility of economy, and had it not been for the results achieved in this direction it obviously would not have been possible to have paid the dividends on the Preference stock. If you will refer to the circular letter dated April 19 you will see that the gross profits of the holding company and its subsidiaries for 1936 are estimated at £1,080,000. Against this the gross amount of the fixed dividend on the Preference stock is £922,162, whilst a further sum of no less than £1,557,588 would be required to provide the full dividend on the "A" stock. However distasteful it may be, we must face the facts. There has of late been an improvement in trade and an increase in traffics, but there is no reasonable prospect of profits approaching those anticipated when the capitalization of your company was fixed, and so providing an adequate return on the capital.

The Scheme

The directors' proposals for reconstruction have been in your hands for some weeks. I do not think it is necessary for me to repeat all the individual terms of the plan, the main effect of which can be briefly summarized as follows:

(a) The cancellation of the arrears of Preference stock dividend to Dec. 31, 1936, and the issue in full compensation of 4 per cent. Cumulative Funded Income stock.

(b) The reduction of the issued amount of "A" and "B" Ordinary stocks by £22,588,077 10s to £6,883,102 10s and the amalgamation of those stocks into one class of Ordinary stock. Of this new Ordinary stock, each "A" stockholder will receive £30 in respect of each £100 of "A" stock now held. Similarly each "B" stockholder will receive £7 10s of the new stock in respect of each £100 of "B" stock now held.

The position and respective rights of the different classes of stockholders have been clearly set out, and I will only emphasize the considerations which lay behind the scheme, reminding you that, if and when it becomes operative, the directors consider it reasonable to estimate that it will be possible to pay a dividend on the new Ordinary stock commencing with a payment of 4 per cent. for the current financial year.

Compensation for Arrears

A number of stockholders have asked why the compensation to be given to Preference stockholders for the cancellation of their arrears of dividend should have been computed at the figure of £7 6s 9d of 4 per cent. Funded income stock, being equivalent to the arreas cancelled less tax thereon, and if it is possible for them to claim a refund of tax. There appears to be some misapprehension on this point. The dividend arrears are not being paid out of the company's profits and no question of a refund of income-tax arises. As compensation to the stockholders it may be pointed out that instead of the prospect of receiving the arrears in cash over a series of years as profits became available, they receive immediately a Funded stock equivalent to the full net amount of the arrears which they can either realise or if they wish retain and receive the interest thereon until the stock is paid off by the company at par.

The question of the amount of Funded stock to be issued in full compensation of the arrears of dividend was examined carefully by the directors and their legal advisers when the scheme was first considered. It was pointed out that it would be impossible, for the following reasons, for the company to draw any disinction between those Preference stockholders who are liable to income-tax and those who are not.

Income-Tax Problem

In the first place, the company has no knowledge of each individual stockholder's income for tax purposes Secondly, were the company to ask the stockholders to disclose this information, many of them would refuse and, as regards those who did not refuse, it would be found that the actual rate of tax payable would vary almost with each stockholder owing to the different reliefs to which the individual stockholders would be entitled and to the different rates of sur-tax which they would be liable to pay.

For all practical purposes, therefore, there were only two alternatives which could be adopted:

To issue to the Preference stockholders Funded income stock to a nominal amount either equal to the gross or the net amount of the arrears.

As it is probable that the vast majority of the Preference stockholders of the company are liable to pay income-tax, it was felt that to adopt the first alternative would, looking at the position as a whole, be unfair to the company and in particular to the holders of the A and B Ordinary stocks. It was, therefore, decided to take the net arrears as the basis of the compensation; indeed, your company's legal advisers informed the directors that in their opinion the company was clearly entitled to adopt this course which in the circumstances was the proper one.

A Misunderstanding

While I am dealing with these points that have been raised, I should like to clear up a misunderstanding regarding certain figures given in the scheme circulated. If you will refer to page two you will see that the profits of the holding company and its subsidiaries for the year 1936, before allowing for income tax, are estimated at £1,080,000. When the accounts of Cable and Wireless (Holding) Limited and Cable and Wireless Limited were issued on April 29, some of the newspapers unfortunately compared this figure with the net revenue of the holding company alone, namely £942,737, and created the impression that the figure in the circular was over-estimated. This you will clearly understand was not the case. The figure given was accurate, and the confusion arose through a wrong comparison. The circular distinctly stated the figure as the gross profit of the holding company and its subsidiaries, and it was quoted to give emphasis to the total profit of the whole group as compared with the dividend requirements of the holding company.

One or two stockholders have inquired why there is no reference to the new funded stock in the resolutions being sumitted to-day for altering the Articles of Association.

The reason is that holders of that stock, as such, are not members of the company. The rights attaching to the funded stock are defined in the deed poll constituting that stock which, as mentioned in the circular, is available for inspection at the company's offices.

I confidently believe that you will unanimously support your directors in this matter, and that, as a result, the company will enter upon a new phase in its existence, a phase which it is hoped will be marked by a definite improvement in its fortunes.

Once the scheme is approved and the company is in a position to pay a dividend on all classes of its stock, it is the intention of the directors that interim half-yearly distributions on the Preference stock will be resumed.

The report was adopted, the Preference dividend was confirmed, and at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting and class meetings the reconstruction scheme was approved by overwhelming majorities.

FRESH LINCS. STEEL RECORD

Still Higher Output Assured: Sheffield Returns

North Lincolnshire steel furnaces exceeded all records in April in the production of ingots and castings.

The previous record—109,200 tons—was reached in July last year, but this has been beaten with 114,400 tons, an increase of 5,200 tons. Production in April last year was 103,700 tons.

Aggregate production during the first four months of this year was 428,100 tons, which exceeded by 28,400 tons the figure for the first four months of 1936, then a record high aggregate.

Much bigger outputs of steel in North Lincolnshire will be achieved as a result of the recent starting of additional plant.

500,000 Tons in Four Months

Sheffield production of steel ingots and castings during April reached 145,600 tons, 5,300 tons less than the March output, which stands as the highest monthly total on record.

Aggregate output for the first four months of the year was 570,100 tons, or 48,800 tons more than in the first four months of 1936, which was then a record total.

The continuance of big outputs of steel has been made possible by the satisfactory working of the arrangements made by the British Iron and Steel Federation for the allocation of supplies of melting materials in the form of pig-iron and iron and steel scrap.

More Pig-Iron Produced

During April in North Lincolnshire there was a production of 88,000 tons of pig-iron from thirteen furnaces, an increase of 4,500 tons compared with April last year and of 17,400 tons compared with April, 1935.

This has brought the aggregate production for the first four months of the year to 339,600 tons, an increase of 9,800 tons upon the production in the first four months of last year.

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Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Malay States), Amritsar, Batavia, Bombay, Bangkok, Calcutta, Canton, Cawnpore, Cebu, Colombo, Delhi, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Iloilo, Ipoh, Klang, Karachi, Kobe, Kuala Lumpur (Malay States), Kuching (Sarawak), Madras, Manila, Medan, New York, Peiping (Peking), Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, Samarang, Seremban, Shanghai, Singapore, Sitiawan (Malay States), Sourabaya, Tientsin, Taiping, Tongkah (Bhuket), Tsingtao, Yokohama, Zamboanga (Philippine Islands)

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Correspondents in all parts of the world. The Bank undertakes to act as Executor and Trustee in approved cases.

R. D. MURRAY, *Manager*

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Issuing Bank for French Indo-China Chartered by decrees dated 21st January 1875 and 31st March 1931

Capital	Frs. 120,000,000
Reserve Funds	Frs. 133,000,000

Head Office:

96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris

Agencies

Bangkok, Battambang, Cantho, Canton, Djibouti, Fort-Bayard, Haiphong, Hankéou, Hanoi, Hongkong, Hué, Nam-Dinh, Nouméa, Papeete, Peiping, Pnom-Penh, Pondichery, Quinhon, Saigon, Thanhoa, Tourane, Vinh, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yunnanfou

L. CHEVRETTON, *Manager*

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED

(Established 1880)

Capital (fully paid-up)	Y.100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.132,650,000
Head Office:	Yokohama, Japan
Shanghai Branch:	24 The Bund

Branches:

Alexandria, Bangkok, Batavia, Berlin, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Dairen, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Hsinking, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Manila, Moji, Mukden, Nagasaki, Nagoya, New York, Osaka, Otaru, Paris, Peiping, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Samarang, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tokyo (Marunouchi), Yingkow, Tsingtao

K. YABUKI, *Manager*

MONEY & EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1937

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 13/16	$16.66
U.S. $100 @ 29⅝	$337.55

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2½	$16.5517
U.S. $100 @ 29 13/16	$335.42
London—demand	1/2½
4 months' sight credits	1/2 11/16
4 months' sight docts	1/2 13/16
6 months' sight credits	1/2 9/16
6 months' sight docts	1/2 11/16
New York—demand	U.S. $29 13/16
4 months' sight credits	29⅞
4 mosths' sight docts	30
Paris—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. nom.

CLOSING RATES

Sterling ...... 1/2 7/16 U.S. $29 21/32

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 at 29⅝=C.S.$337.55

Netherlands Trading Society

BUYING

Java Guilders C.S.$100	54¼
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100	54¾

SELLING

Java Guilders C.S.$100	53⅝
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100	53¾

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATES 9.30 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3755 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.659

MARKET BUYING RATES 9.30 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3613 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.552

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 5.57=C.S.$1 Swiss F. 1.28½=C.S.$1

Tourist Lire 6.18 ....=C.S.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.75¼=C.S.$1 Belgas 29.12=£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.S.$100=Rm. 73½

C.S.$100=Registermark 135.00

Central Bank of China

Equalization charge 5 per cent.

	London	New York
Bar silver spot	20	44¾
Bar silver forward	20	—
Bar Gold, per fine oz.	£7.0.9	U.S.$35.00

Shanghai gold bar basis $1,144.60

Native interest .... .11

Customs gold unit $2.271

" " " versus £ Stg. 32.9375 Pence

" " " versus U.S. $ 67.75 Cents

Central Bank's opening official rates for T.T.

London	1/2½	Berlin	73½
New York	30	Japan	103*
Paris	668*	Hongkong	97½

*—Nominal.

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Kiangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.

Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.

Coppers—a.m. 300 coppers=$1

5 silver 20cts. and 36 coppers=$1

26 coppers=10cts. silver

10cts. silver and 3 coppers=10cts. big money.

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK JULY DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/2 7/16	1/2 7/16
U.S. G.$	29 21/32	29⅝
Yen	103 5/16	103¼

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Cash	Selling	July	Buying
£ T.T.	1/2 13/16	4 m/s. l.c.	1/2 17/32
G.$ T.T.	29⅝	4 m/s. l.c.	29⅞
			Cash
Fcs. T.T.	664*	4 m/s.	722*
Rs. T.T.	79⅝	7 d/s.	80¼

*—Nominal.

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	20	20
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	44¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	51.10	—

Bombay offtake 25 bars. Market quiet.

London silver at 20d. ready and forward showed a rise of 1/16 for spot and was unchanged forward. It was reported that China sold, speculators bought and buyers were satisfied, business was small and the market closed quietly steady. After the official fixing the market remained quietly steady with no special feature. New York silver at 44¾ cents was unchanged, whilst Bombay at Rs.51.10 showed a rise of 1 anna.

The local inter-bank exchange market opened yesterday morning with sellers at 1/2 7/16 sterling, 29 21/32 U.S.$ and 103 5/16 yen. There was no change throughout the morning, although the tone of the market became slightly easier towards the close.

Gold Bar Quotations

	Morning	Afternoon
Opening	$1,141.80	—
Highest	1,142.80	—
Lowest	1,141.80	—
Closing	1,142.80	—

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Bombay Rupee T. T. on: June 29.

Japan	77⅜	London	1/6 3/16
New York	269⅜	,, 2 mths	
Shanghai	81	,, (sellers)	1/6 3/16
Hongkong	82¾	,, (buyers)	1/6⅛

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	493.10	Shanghai	1/2½
Paris	unq.	Bombay	1/6⅛
Berlin	12.29¼	Hongkong	1/2 15/16
Amsterdam	8.98	Singapore	2/4 3/16
Brussels	29.22½	Yokohama	1/1 31/32
Madrid	87.50 N	,, (buying)	1/1 31/32
Milan	93.70	C'Slovakia	141.50
Berne	21.54		

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.09	Japan	28.68
Spain	5.00	Shanghai	29.80
Holland	54.92	Austria	18.75
Paris	4.40	C'Slovakia	3.48⅝
Brussels	16.87¾	Hungary	19.75
Italy	5.26¼	Rumania	0.74
S'zerland	22.90½	Yugo Slavia	2.33
Sweden	25.45	Greece	0.90⅝
Norway	24.80	Bulgaria	1.35
Denmark	22.02½	Finland	2.18
Montreal	99 15/16	Poland	18.95
Brazil	8.31		

London	4.93 3/16
,, Bankers' 60 days bills	4.92 5/8
,, Commercial 60 days bills	4.91 13/16
Buenos Aires Paper	30.59
Buenos Aires Paper, Market rate	30.25
Montreal on London	4.94½

Reuter.

FOREIGN MONEY RATES

London June 29.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	0 11/16%
Bank Bills,	6 ,,	0 11/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 ,,	2¼%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 ,,	2¾%
Call Money		0½%

New York:

Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0½%B
	0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0⅝%B
	0½%A

—Reuter.

SWEDISH UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECLINE

According to a recent report, the number of unemployed seeking aid at the Swedish Unemployment Commission during April was 22,247 compared with 27,750 for March and 46,628 during April 1936.

JAPANESE GOVT. BONDS

Osaka, June 30.

Kogo 5%	Y.101.58
3rd Series, 5% (Red. 1965-88)	101.98

—Reuter.